

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claims 1-33 (Cancelled).

34. (Currently Amended) A cosmetic composition comprising an aqueous phase, said aqueous phase comprising at least one compound with an optical effect and a polymer comprising water-soluble units and units having in water a lower critical solution temperature LCST, the heat-induced demixing temperature in aqueous solution of said units with an LCST being from 5 to 40°C for a concentration by mass in water of from 1% to 25% of said units,

wherein the polymer is a block polymer comprising blocks consisting of water-soluble units alternating with units with an LCST; or the polymer is a graft polymer whose backbone is formed from water-soluble units and bears LCST grafts, and

wherein the units with an LCST are selected from the group consisting of polyethers; polymeric N-substituted acrylamide derivatives containing units with an LCST; and copolymeric N-substituted acrylamide derivatives containing units with an LCST.

35. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the polymer is partially crosslinked.

36. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the heat-induced demixing temperature in aqueous solution of the units with an LCST of the polymer is from 10 to 35°C for a concentration by mass in water of from 1% to 25% of said units.

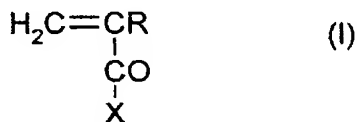
37. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the water-soluble units are obtainable by polymerization, or polycondensation, from natural polymers, modified natural polymers, or combinations thereof.

38. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 37, wherein the water soluble units are obtainable by polymerization.

39. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 38, wherein the water soluble units are obtainable by free-radical polymerization.

40. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 38, wherein the water soluble units are obtainable by polymerization of at least one monomer selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) (meth)acrylic acid;
- (b) vinyl monomers of formula (I):



wherein

R is H, -CH<sub>3</sub>, -C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> or -C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>; and

X is

(i) alkyl oxide of -OR', wherein R' is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based radical containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, optionally substituted with at least one halogen atom; a sulphonic group (-SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>), a sulphate group (-SO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>), a phosphate group (-PO<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>); a hydroxyl group (-OH); a primary amine group (-NH<sub>2</sub>); a secondary amine group (-NHR<sub>1</sub>), a tertiary amine group (-NR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>) or a group quaternary amine (-N<sup>+</sup>R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>) group, wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are, independently of each other, a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based radical comprising 1 to 6 carbon atoms, with the proviso that the sum of the carbon atoms of R' + R<sub>1</sub> + R<sub>2</sub> + R<sub>3</sub> does not exceed 7; or

(ii)  $-NH_2$ ,  $-NHR_4$  and  $-NR_4R_5$  groups wherein  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  are, independently of each other, linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based radicals comprising 1 to 6 carbon atoms, with the proviso that the total number of carbon atoms of  $R_4 + R_5$  does not exceed 7, and wherein  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  can be optionally be substituted with one or more of a halogen atom; a hydroxyl group ( $-OH$ ); a sulphonic group ( $-SO_3^-$ ); a sulphate group ( $-SO_4^-$ ); a phosphate group ( $-PO_4H_2$ ); a primary amine group ( $-NH_2$ ); a secondary amine group ( $-NHR_1$ ), a tertiary amine group ( $-NR_1R_2$ ) and quaternary amine ( $-N^+R_1R_2R_3$ ) group, wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are, independently of each other, a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based radical comprising 1 to 6 carbon atoms, with the proviso that the sum of the carbon atoms of  $R_4 + R_5 + R_1 + R_2 + R_3$  does not exceed 7;

(c) maleic anhydride;

(d) itaconic acid;

(e) vinyl alcohol of formula  $CH_2=CHOH$ ;

(f) vinyl acetate of formula  $CH_2=CH-OCOCH_3$ ;

(g) N-vinyl lactams such as N-vinylpyrrolidone, N-vinylcaprolactam and N-butyrolactam;

(h) vinyl ethers of formula  $CH_2=CHOR_6$  in which  $R_6$  is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based radical containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

(i) water-soluble styrene derivatives;

(j) dimethyldiallylammonium chloride; and

(k) vinylacetamide.

41. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 37, wherein the water-soluble units of the polymer are totally or partially polycondensates, natural polymers or modified natural polymers comprising a component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) water-soluble polyurethanes;
- (b) xanthan gum;
- (c) alginates and derivatives thereof;
- (d) cellulose derivatives;
- (e) galactomannans and derivatives thereof; and
- (f) polyethyleneimine.

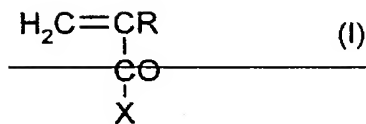
42. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the water-soluble units of the polymer have a molar mass ranging from 1000 g/mol to 5 000 000 g/mol when they constitute the water-soluble backbone of a graft polymer, or a molar mass ranging from 500 g/mol to 100 000 g/mol when they constitute a block of a block polymer.

Claims 43-45. (Cancelled).

46. (Currently Amended) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34 ~~Claim 45~~, wherein the units with an LCST of the polymer comprise a polymeric or copolymeric N-substituted acrylamide derivative containing units with an LCST.

47. (Currently Amended) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34 ~~Claim 46~~, wherein the units with an LCST of the polymer ~~comprise at least one member selected from the group consisting of:~~

- (a) poly-N-isopropylacrylamide;
- (b) poly-N-ethylacrylamide; and
- (c) ~~a copolymer of N-isopropylacrylamide or N-ethylacrylamide with a vinyl monomer selected from the group consisting of:~~
  - (i) ~~vinyl monomers of formula (I):~~



wherein

\_\_\_\_\_ R is H, CH<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> or C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>; and

\_\_\_\_\_ X is

\_\_\_\_\_ alkyl oxide of OR', wherein R' is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based radical containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, optionally substituted with at least one halogen atom; a sulphonie group (-SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>); a sulphate group (-SO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>); a phosphate group (-PO<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>); a hydroxyl group (-OH); a primary amine group (-NH<sub>2</sub>); a secondary amine group (-NHR<sub>1</sub>); a tertiary amine group (-NR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>) or a group quaternary amine (-N<sup>+</sup>R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>) group, wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are, independently of each other, a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based radical comprising 1 to 6 carbon atoms, with the proviso that the sum of the carbon atoms of R' + R<sub>1</sub> + R<sub>2</sub> + R<sub>3</sub> does not exceed 7; or

\_\_\_\_\_ -NH<sub>2</sub>, -NHR<sub>4</sub> and -NR<sub>4</sub>R<sub>5</sub> groups wherein R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are, independently of each other, linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based radicals comprising 1 to 6 carbon atoms, with the proviso that the total number of carbon atoms of R<sub>4</sub> + R<sub>5</sub> does not exceed 7, and wherein R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> can be optionally be substituted with one or more of a halogen atom; a hydroxyl group (-OH); a sulphonie group (-SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>); a sulphate group (-SO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>); a phosphate group (-PO<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>); a primary amine group (-NH<sub>2</sub>); a secondary amine group (-NHR<sub>1</sub>); a tertiary amine group (-NR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>) and quaternary amine (-N<sup>+</sup>R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>) group, wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are, independently of each other, a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based

~~radical comprising 1 to 6 carbon atoms, with the proviso that the sum of the carbon atoms of  $R_4 + R_5 + R_1 + R_2 + R_3$  does not exceed 7;~~

~~(ii) maleic anhydride,~~

~~(iii) itaconic acid,~~

~~(iv) vinylpyrrolidone,~~

~~(v) styrene and its derivatives,~~

~~(vi) dimethyldiallylammonium chloride,~~

~~(vii) vinylacetamide,~~

~~(viii) vinyl alcohol,~~

~~(ix) vinyl acetate,~~

~~(xi) vinyl ethers, and~~

~~(xii) vinyl acetate derivatives.~~

48. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 46, wherein the molar mass of the units with an LCST of the polymer is from 1000 g/mol to 500 000 g/mol.

Claims 49-50 (Cancelled).

51. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the proportion by mass of the units with an LCST of the polymer is from 5 to 70% relative to the polymer.

52. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the proportion by mass of the units with an LCST of the polymer is from 20 to 65% relative to the polymer.

53. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the proportion by mass of the units with an LCST of the polymer is from 30 to 60% relative to the polymer.

54. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the concentration by mass of polymer in the aqueous phase is from 0.1 to 20%.

55. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the concentration by mass of polymer in the aqueous phase is from 0.5 to 10%.

56. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the compound with an optical effect is selected from the group consisting of a filler, a pigment, a nacre, a tensioning agent, a matt-effect polymer, and a mixture thereof.

57. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, which is a dispersion.

58. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, further comprising an oily phase, wherein the oily phase is dispersed in the aqueous phase and is an oil-in-water emulsion.

59. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 58, wherein the aqueous phase further comprises an emulsifying surfactant.

60. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the aqueous phase further comprises a gelling agent in a concentration of from 0.01 to 5% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

61. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to Claim 34, wherein the aqueous phase constitutes a physiologically acceptable medium.

62. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing the tack of a film or deposit obtained from a composition with an optical effect, comprising combining at least one compound with an optical effect and a polymer comprising water-soluble units and units having in water a lower critical solution temperature LCST, the heat-induced demixing temperature in aqueous solution of said units with an LCST being from 5 to 40°C for a concentration by mass in water of from 1% to 25% of said units,

wherein the polymer is a block polymer comprising blocks consisting of water-soluble units alternating with units with an LCST; or the polymer is a graft polymer whose backbone is formed from water-soluble units and bears LCST grafts, the polymer optionally being partially crosslinked, and

wherein the units with an LCST are selected from the group consisting of polyethers; polymeric N-substituted acrylamide derivatives containing units with an LCST; and copolymeric N-substituted acrylamide derivatives containing units with an LCST.

63. (Currently Amended) A method of maintaining the staying power of a film or deposit obtained from a composition with an optical effect, comprising combining at least one compound with an optical effect and a polymer comprising water-soluble units and units having in water a lower critical solution temperature LCST, the heat-induced demixing temperature in aqueous solution of said units with an LCST being from 5 to 40°C for a concentration by mass in water of from 1% to 25% of said units,

wherein the polymer is a block polymer comprising blocks consisting of water-soluble units alternating with units with an LCST; or the polymer is a graft polymer whose backbone is formed from water-soluble units and bears LCST grafts, the polymer optionally being partially crosslinked, and

wherein the units with an LCST are selected from the group consisting of polyethers; polymeric N-substituted acrylamide derivatives containing units with an LCST; and copolymeric N-substituted acrylamide derivatives containing units with an LCST.

64. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 63, wherein the staying power of said film or deposit is maintained when exposed to a hot and/or humid atmosphere.

65. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the relative humidity of the atmosphere is from 40 to 95%.



66. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the temperature of the atmosphere is from 25 to 45°C.

67. (Previously Presented) A method of fading out imperfections in the skin and/or concealing microreliefs, wrinkles, fine lines and/or pores of the skin, comprising applying the composition according to Claim 34 to the skin.

68. (Previously Presented) A method of making up the skin, the eyelashes, the lips and/or the hair, comprising applying the cosmetic composition according to Claim 34 to the skin, the eyelashes, the lips and/or hair.

69. (Previously Presented) A process for providing a matt appearance and/or to conceal defects in skin, comprising applying the cosmetic composition according to Claim 34 to the skin.